

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

"Memoranda of a residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents official and personal, from 1819 to 1825; including Negotiations on the Oregon question and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain. By RICHARD RUSSELL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States from 1817 to 1825. Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1845." 8vo. pp. 640.

More than once already have we found occasion to cite from this very agreeable and sensible book, before yet we had half-finished the examination of it. Of course a complete perusal has furnished us with an abundance of things and passages from it that will yield our readers either pleasure or instruction.

From one of the political parties to which Mr. Russell is understood rather to incline—a party adicted (we may be permitted to say) to little of consideration towards foreign nations as of justice towards fellow-citizens of an opposite party at home—we can recollect no book of a tone and character so dispassionate and even amiable as this. Certainly, he betrays at times the man of party opinions; but this in matters rather speculative than practical. His, indeed, is obviously a Democracy much more elevated and liberal, and therefore of a sincerer conviction, than that which now raves in Senates and pours a universal rancor and slander from the Press. Mr. Russell appears to have felt that his mission abroad was for purposes which the system of thinking of his friends at home could in no manner advance; that the domestic idea of referring every thing to a party plan being of itself abundantly bad, to add to it a like method in affairs abroad is dangerous and foolish in the extreme; that, in a word, one must, in going abroad as the representative of the nation, liberalize and elevate his views, and assume, as far as he can, that spirit in which great nations should look on each other—a spirit that will (since the business of people with people is ever, as far as possible, good-will and peace) seek in foreign institutions, manners, and persons, though different from our own, such good as they may be fit peculiarly to produce.

The opposite view of things is, indeed, as narrow and false as it is unhappy. For God has as little designed that all systems of government but one should be of mischief unminged with good, as that all religions but one should produce nothing but immorality. Some light of the Divinity shines even in the darkest superstition; every faith has something of holy in it; every form of society confers certain blessings proper to it. If as Christians we must be tolerant, and respect whatever of worth another creed has produced, how much more must we, in the mere human matter of Republicanism, learn to look with indulgence upon the error, with approval upon the practical benefits, which institutions of a different sort in many instances confer!

Thus far, our ambassadorial literature—by no means opulent in any thing—has been little rich in that wise liberal and candid of which Mr. Russell affords an example. Mr. Cass's little volume certainly displays, in point of general temper, the same characteristic; but by no means attended with a like extent of public and personal information. But, to proceed to the analysis of Mr. Russell's book: we design to extract much from its diversified and often very interesting pages. Our main purpose will be one proper to our own special duty of supplying to the public whatever can throw any important lights on political questions of moment now pending. But as such, we design in the regular order of the book. We have, then—since the mass and main particulars of what relates to the Oregon negotiation lie towards the close of the volume—to reach them across much miscellaneous matter worthy of attention and extract. There is enough of this sort that cannot fail greatly to interest our readers, and so to protract our notice, that we shall not be able in a single paper to arrive at what is to us the chief object of the book. Meantime, the character of what we shall give will serve to win for what is to ensue all of our curiosity and confidence.

To what party the convictions and the political fortunes of Mr. Russell have inclined, we have already intimated. That, amid the general fairness of a volume written for far higher purposes than to display them, he yet gives sufficient token of them in his book, the following passage will show. He is relating a conversation with a politician of note, (not named), who seeks him to talk of a change of Ministry, of which there was just then some expectation on foot. Thereupon, they reason as follows, (pp. 103, 104):

"I said, also, that, to my speculative observation, a Tory Administration seemed rather the most in union with a country the institutions of which were essentially aristocratic and monarchical; just as in the United States, where our constitutions began with the words, 'We, the People,' where suffrage was nearly universal, and nearly every office elective, or depending on the issue of elections, Democratic administrations seemed the most natural; and I added that Tory administrations in England had been found to treat us best. My visitor and I discussed of these things in good part; he as a monarchist, I as a republican."

There is much discrimination in that part of these remarks which relates to parties in England; and the rest is perfectly decisive of the writer's impressions of what must be the general fortune of the two great parties among ourselves. Without stopping to discuss with him the soundness of his later position, we shall only suggest that the terms in which he states it are loose and deceptive. The party of popular pretences and of artificially excited popular humors is not necessarily either the true party of the people, or that which can lead them to its own ends. It may rush, and it has been rushing, to extremes that shall at last draw down upon it an invincible popular mistrust. In a free State, if the people be indeed capable of self-government, they surely will settle at last into a confidence in those politicians whose methods and measures are the soundest. There is, there can be, in this country no party that is not essentially a popular one; and as, in England, the pretended Liberal, the ultra-party party, is not that which has ever performed the public good about which it clamored—an equalized representation, diminished taxes, a relaxation of the restrictive policy, Irish emancipation, &c.—why should it not be (as it is) the same thing in this country? The party acting in a conservative spirit proves to be there, where changes are needed, the sincerest and the safest instruments of those changes. Here, then, where changes are not needed, how should not the men who withstand destructive change be at last recognised as the genuine friends of our popular government?

The preface to the book seems written as an application of its contents to our existing position. Of the wise and pacific temper which it manifests, the citations which we lately made may serve for sufficient examples. It should, however, be read at large—especially by our friends of the war party.

The first chapter is mainly occupied with the discussion between our Minister and Lord Castlereagh of our intended recognition of the independence of the Spanish South American colonies. The interest of that question has passed away, but the good faith with which, against all temptations to consult only her own commercial advantage, Great Britain acted towards Spain, is made perfectly clear by all that Mr. Russell relates throughout the repeated conferences at this date and afterwards.

A conversation (at page 22) with the Chancellor of the Exchequer gives rise to the subject of administrative government in this country. The party that shall bend itself to the realizing for us

a complete and efficient amelioration of these working-parts of our Government, will have done for us something; that which prates of "republican principles" in the midst of wide and wild mal-administration, and even turns our defective system completely upside down, by sacrificing the best public servants to the foul purposes of the "spoilsman" and to the folly of rotation—that party does and will do nothing, or worse than nothing:

"We spoke again of the army of England. He said that the whole expense of keeping it at present—one hundred thousand men—was about eight million sterling, all military pensions included; and added, that it was about as much in pounds sterling as the expense of keeping up the army of the United States (ten thousand men at that time) was in dollars. This he explained in part, as formerly, by mentioning the very great preponderance of artillery in our army on a peace establishment, relative numbers considered. He remarked that our navy was also much more expensive than the British, which he ascribed to our having the best of every thing in it. This was said with his usual courtesy; though I suppose another and probably a stronger cause to be that we have not yet arrived at the true practice of economy—one of the last attainments of experience and skill in armies and navies, when united with comfort and efficiency. Some of the battles of the Peninsula were touched upon: the Duke of Wellington sat opposite to us, and it was remarked how fortunate it had been for England that he was not sent to America after the peace of Paris in 1814. I inferred that there had been an intention of sending over the Duke to command in the war against the United States; and I afterwards heard, more distinctly, that this measure was in contemplation."

Herodotus tells us of a people in Africa who were, as to legs, what the Cyclopes were as to eyes, and who went faster upon their one leg than bipedal nations can contrive to do on two. It seems that England abounded, in Mr. Russell's time, in specimens of this sort, as will sufficiently appear in an occurrence which he witnessed at the table of Prince Esterhazy. [We should like to know whether these mutilated people talked in a style of valor half as thundering as multitudes of gentlemen in this country who never were and probably never will be in harm's way.] We quote from the book: "Dinner was announced at eight o'clock, and, when the company were seated, an incident probably struck all. On the right of Prince Esterhazy sat the new French Ambassador as chief guest, and on his left were the Prince of Hesse-Philippsthal and the Marquis of Anglesy. Amongst these three were but three legs. The French Ambassador had lost one of his in the French service at the battle of Leipzig; the Prince of Hesse-Philippsthal one of his at the battle of Borodino, in the Russian service; and the Marquis of Anglesy one of his at the battle of Waterloo, fighting in the ranks of England. When I attended the Prince Regent's first levee my attention was drawn to the number of maimed and wounded English officers present: and here, this evening, were accidentally assembled, side by side, three officers of different nations, each of high rank, and each having lost a limb."

Another curious fact of the same sort is related at pages 123, 124. He is dining at the Duke of Wellington's, with General ROBERT GOODLEE HAMPER (of Maryland) and others. We shall give the whole paragraph:

"The Duke was at the head of his table, the Duchess sat opposite. The former talked with the case which a long intercourse with the world in its greatest circles gives. The quantity of food necessary for soldiers being spoken of, he said that he had commanded them of many different nations, and never knew any that could long subsist, under the trials of a campaign, with less than two pounds a day, whether bread of some kind altogether, or a mixture of bread with animal food; and added, that this applied to the native troops of India, who required their three pounds of rice in the twenty-four hours. Of the population of India then subject to England, he remarked that it had always seemed to him over-rated; he could not pretend to accuracy, but he doubted if it exceeded twenty millions. This struck me, he thought, having been the prevalent belief that it was greatly beyond that amount. Perhaps there might be seen in the remark a characteristic of the Duke's mind, not to be led away by exaggerations. More conversation passed, which had the greater charm from the company being small and without ceremony beyond that which intrinsically belonged to the table of such a man. In the course of it a newspaper paragraph was alluded to, which mentioned a curious spectacle lately witnessed at the seat of the Marquis of Anglesy. One of the Marquis's brothers, who was a captain in the navy; Lord Uxbridge, the Marquis's son; and one of his daughters being all at his country seat, it was stated that the Marquis had but one leg, his brother but one arm, that his son was on crutches from a wound in the knee, and that his daughter had lost her hand whilst attending her husband at one of the battles in Spain. The Duke said it was not true that the lady had lost her hand; the rest he believed was."

But we must pause for the present.

POST OFFICES.

Not over thirty miles from the city of Washington.

Our readers have been already informed that by the new law regulating Postages, &c., which went into operation on the first day of this month, newspapers are allowed to be sent free of postage for any distance within thirty miles of the place of publication. In accordance with this law, subscribers to the National Intelligencer will receive their papers free of postage at any of the post offices named in the subjoined list, which has been politely furnished us by the Postmaster of this city.

OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Alexandria and Georgetown.	
OFFICES IN VIRGINIA.	
Anandale.	Fairfax county.
Centerville.	do.
Chantilly.	do.
Dranesville.	do.
Fairfax Court-house.	do.
Pleasant Hill.	do.
Prospect Hill.	do.
Spring Vale.	do.
Theological Seminary.	do.
Belmont.	Loudoun county.
Ocequan.	Prince William county.
OFFICES IN MARYLAND.	
Brookville.	Montgomery county.
Carlsburg.	do.
Colesville.	do.
Cottage.	do.
Darnestown.	do.
Dawsonville.	do.
Middlebrook Mills.	do.
Rockville.	do.
Sandy Spring.	do.
Triadelphia.	do.
Unity.	do.
Wickliffe.	do.
Bellville.	Prince George's county.
Bladensburg.	do.
Good Luck.	do.
Laurel Factory.	do.
Long Old Fields.	do.
Nottingham.	do.
Palmer's Tavern.	do.
Piscataway.	do.
Queen Ann.	do.
Upper Marlborough.	do.
Annapolis Junction.	Anne Arundel county.
Savage.	do.
Beantown.	Charles county.
Beantown Hill.	do.
Pomunkey.	do.

In the United States Circuit Court in Boston, before Judge Story, on Saturday, Moses Guild was discharged under the bankrupt law. The District Court had decided against him. The objecting creditor alleged that he had fraudulently concealed property received by him since his failure in 1836 to the amount of more than \$70,000. The question depended chiefly on the books and accounts of Mr. Guild, and his examination under oath, the evidence being quite voluminous. The jury, on the appeal, found for Mr. Guild, and his discharge was accordingly ordered.

The Louisville Courier of Saturday last says: "The great western mail from St. Louis to this city has been two days in succession. The recent rain and high water are assigned as the cause. This mail usually is very regular in its arrivals."

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship ACADIA arrived at Boston last Wednesday night, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 19th ultimo.

Trade is represented to be good; the railway speculations in full progress; cotton firm, with heavy sales, though without any advance in prices; the agricultural prospects unusually flattering; and the general aspect of affairs highly prosperous. New cotton mills of immense size are springing up in Lancashire, and more are likely to be built. A table published in the London papers shows that since 1836 the consumption of cotton has increased in the south of Europe 200 per cent., in the north of Europe 93 per cent., in England 46 per cent., in the United States 43 per cent., and in France only 33 per cent.

The Maynooth bill, on the 16th, was read a third time and passed in the House of Peers by a vote of 181 to 80. It had not received the Royal assent at the latest dates, though ere this it has doubtless become a law. A new bill has been introduced to establish a commission in Dublin to award compensation for three kinds of improvements effected by Irish tenants, viz. building, draining, and fencing. There was a debate in the House of Commons on the 17th of June, on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. C. Buller on the affairs of New Zealand, in which the administration of the affairs of that colony were strongly censured. The debate was adjourned before coming to a question.

On the evening of the 18th the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The number of guests was seventy-six, among whom were Prince Albert, and all the most distinguished officers of the army. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on the 5th ultimo at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert. At a "bal costume" given by the Queen, the first dance was led off by the Queen and the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess de Nemours with Prince Albert.

The law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the French colonies has passed both Chambers, and another law for introducing European laborers into the colonies is under consideration. The new customs law, modifying in some important particulars the duties on imported articles, has been sanctioned by royal ordinance, and is now the law of the land.

The electric telegraph attracts great attention in Paris. It has been introduced with great success on the Rouen railroad, and is being laid down, or rather hung up (for the wires are elevated on posts) on other railways. Experiments are being made for the purpose of ascertaining if it be not possible to establish it in the very midst of Paris, so that communication may take place instantaneously between the different public establishments.

In the county of Leitrim, Ireland, the Ribbon-men have commenced a series of outrages, which has led to the enactment of a military force among them, with whom collisions are of frequent occurrence. A number of murders have been committed by the former, and in one conflict with the military six of the rioters were killed and a number wounded. Throughout the southern and western provinces a great deal of disturbance prevails.

An accident of somewhat serious character occurred on the Great Western Railway (in England) on the 17th. The Exeter express train, which has recently begun to run a distance of two hundred miles in the short period of four and a half hours, left the London station at the usual hour, and proceeding towards Slough with great velocity. It was ascertained that a mile and a half, when the oscillation of the carriages became so great that the passengers could hardly retain their seats. Soon after, the engine and tender became separated from the carriages, and two of these, one of the first and another of the second class, were hurled into the twelve feet high. The passengers were in great danger, and several were seriously injured, but none dangerously. There were one hundred and fifty passengers, all unable to escape, being locked in the cars, and it is remarkable that, no greater injury was sustained.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The Maynooth Grant Bill has passed into a law. The Irish Colleges Bill will most probably be passed in the third time of law. The Commons have passed a bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic Bishops, who have all at once magnanimously allowed the leak, in imitation of Shakespeare's Ancient Pistol, and transferred their persons and most secret plans to the Dublin Courier and the St. Stephen's, in Westminster. As regards the corn-law, and all other obstructions to free trade, it is our opinion that the question is one merely of time, and then, when Sir Robert Peel sees the expediency of the act, he will have no hesitation in calling upon his obedient majority to seal their doom. Neither do we expect that he will, for any long period of time, refrain from proposing an amendment to arise from a re-charge on land for the Roman Catholic clergy of the sister island. And he seems to be satisfied that he is the only man capable of performing it.

THE CORN LAWS.—In the Commons, June 10th, Mr. Villiers moved for a Committee of the Whole House on his resolutions for the abolition of all restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. Sir J. Graham declared that the property of agriculture must depend on the prosperity of other branches of industry; and that the substitution of protecting prohibitory duties is the key-stone of Sir R. Peel's policy. He confessed that he had no confidence in Lord J. Russell's fixed duty of 4s., and said that if we got rid of the present corn-law, we should expect that we should be able to do so at a time when we had no sudden changes, and gave his decided negative to the motion. Lord J. Russell argued that the fall of the present corn-law was indicated by the feebleness of the defence made for it; and after a reply by Sir R. Peel, the House divided, and negatived the motion by a majority of 132.

ANNEXATION IN FRANCE.

With regard to the annexation of Texas, nothing whatever, as far as we can learn, has taken place in England. In France, however, the case is different. In the Chamber of Deputies M. BILLAULT, a leading member of the Opposition, charged the Government with having joined England in opposition to annexation, in return for the concessions by England of the right of search. In reply, M. GUZOT, whose health has been entirely restored, denied that any stipulation in regard to Texas had been made with England, and declared the policy of France with regard to annexation, in the following terms:

"If Texas wished to renounce its independence, and enter the American Union, nobody had a right to interfere or oppose the wish of the people. If the Texans, on the contrary, are desirous to preserve their independence, not only have we no right to oppose them, but we have the duty to assist them. France would approve their conduct, and acknowledge that they were right. We have recognised the independence of Texas; we considered it real, and we were interested in doing so. We not only recognised the independence of Texas, but we have concluded with that country treaties of commerce, which will cease to exist the moment it shall no longer be an independent State. France is interested in the duration and maintenance of independent States in America. There are in America three great powers—England, the United States, and the Republic of Spanish origin. France is not an American Power, but she has interests in that continent; she must consequently desire that independent States should continue independent, that a balance should subsist between the three great American Powers, and that none of them should obtain the preponderance. We do not mean to protect against the annexation of Texas to the United States, nor to engage in a struggle to prevent that annexation, if it is to take place. We wish to leave the Texans at liberty to act as they please; if they are anxious to join the United States, let them do so; if not, they are free to remain as they are. France can only interfere by throwing the weight of her influence in the scale, and expressing her opinion in favor of the alternative which appears to her most conducive to her interest. She is not going to take a compromising part, nor to involve herself in future difficulties. Let the Texans, by the authority of her name, the independence of States, and to maintain the equilibrium of the great political Powers in America."

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

The mammoth steamer Great Britain recently made a trip from London to the Isle of Wight, and thence to Plymouth. After staying there two or three days, she was to go to Dublin, thence to Liverpool, and to sail for New York on the 26th of July. An interesting experiment was made with her life-boats. One of them was lowered into the water, and every effort was made to sink her. It was found that when full of water, she would sustain from fifty to sixty persons without sinking. The Great Britain is provided with four such boats,

with one very large one on deck, capable of carrying 140 persons. They are all made of iron. Of the trial made by the vessel, the following account is given:

"On a given signal the helm was put hard astarboard, to show the small space required to turn the vessel completely round without losing her engines. This having been done several times, it was found that the entire circle was made on the average in six minutes and thirty-three seconds, with only two men at the wheel, and the diameter of the circles made not exceeding three lengths of this immense craft. In the next experiment the engines were reversed until a considerable degree of sternway had been acquired, when they were suddenly made to go ahead, the helm at the time being put hard to starboard, which instantly caused the vessel to swing nearly half round previously to gaining the slightest headway; and had this manœuvre of backing been alternately repeated, the ship would have been turned completely round as it were upon her own centre."

"This peculiar property of the screw propeller appeared to interest more particularly the naval portion of the Great Britain's passengers, as it is obvious that in naval actions, when calms prevail, the power of turning our ships in a small space through its application, in combination with an auxiliary steam engine, would be of the greatest service, independently of its being placed with its engines below the water line, so as to render it all proof against enemy's fire. From the being so well protected, it is fair to infer that, even after the masts and rigging of a line-of-battle ship had been shot away, she would have the means of maintaining her position or pursuing a vanquished opponent, who, through her having a few stumps left, has before her no escape by the aid of jury masts."

"The revolutions made by the engines were eighteen per minute, and the log was repeatedly hove in the presence of the naval officers on board, when it was found that the average speed of the vessel through the water was from 11½ to 12 knots per hour."

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 10.—The intelligence of the abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, Don Carlos, was a great surprise. It was some time before the Government would permit the newspapers to publish the documents they had received relative to the event. From the observations of the newspapers it would seem that the marriage of Don Carlos with the Queen Isabella would be most unpopular in Spain. Even the newspapers which are in favor of the Government warmly oppose the marriage. It is worth mentioning, too, that the new constitution expressly forbids the Queen to marry any one excluded from the succession to the throne, and Don Carlos and his son are excluded. But the opposition of the press and the people will count for very little indeed with those who have an interest in reigning the throne, and as to the constitution itself, why, that is, if possible, of less consequence; for Spanish constitutions really seem to be made for no other purpose than to be broken. I am not at present in a condition to say that the marriage will positively take place; I cannot expect it will, though I cannot tell you why I think so. Upon the whole, I think it would be a beneficial and healing measure, though at first, no doubt, it would cause considerable irritation.

The Queen is at Barcelona. Most of the foreign ambassadors, however, remain in this city, and among them the American Minister. Mr. Bulwer, the English Minister, is on leave of absence.

GERMANY.

FRANKFURT, June 13.—The schism in the church continues to excite great attention. This schism is a formidable thing for the Catholic church no one can doubt, but reflecting men think that, when the novelty of the thing shall have worn away, it will not only make no more converts, but lose very many of those who are now devoted to it. We all know the charm religious novelty possesses—a charm so great that any impostor, however ignorant or impudent, has only to commence a sect to gain converts; but as novelty soon degenerates into familiarity, and familiarity into contempt, the success gained is of short duration. In Germany religious novelty has, perhaps, greater success than elsewhere, because, politics being forbidden to the people, religion is the only subject on which intellect can develop itself without dread of prison; but the Germans, with all their speculative powers, are too much attached to the old beaten ways of their fathers to follow for any length of time the apostles of a new faith. Instead, however, of letting the thing die away of itself, some Governments persecute its professors, and in some cases the ignorant peasantry have attacked them.

FROM CHINA AND THE EAST.

The overland mail was received just before the steamer sailed. There was, however, very little intelligence of any interest. From China the news was to the end of May; the Emperor is said to have evinced a disposition to receive Christianity into his domain.

In Syria a civil war of the utmost ferocity was in progress between the Druses and the Christians. On the 17th of May a letter says:

"We have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword men, women, and children—the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the silverware of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burnt. The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burnt by the Druses. Every horror is practised on the enemies. For many families, massacres, and a thousand other acts of barbarism are momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pacha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and commences his unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter the villages, sack the houses, burn the houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pacha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies."

The fanaticism of the Turks is becoming more and more visible, and recently rose in Said to massacre all the Christians; but were prevented by some European ships of war. In Beyrut a rising also took place, but was suppressed. The letter says further:

"At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—men, women, and children—to the number of six or seven thousand, on the coast. Two ships of war, one French and one English, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live, or what we all shall do, from the great existing scarcity of water, when the population of our city will be augmented by fifteen or twenty thousand souls."

AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA.

It appears from a report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the experiments in growing American cotton in India have not been entirely unsuccessful, particularly in the neighborhood of Hyderabad, under the superintendence of Capt. Meadows Taylor. The following is an extract from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber:

"Our committee place in the appendix to the present report the letters of Captain Taylor, relative to the samples, and give a very favorable account of the progress making in the culture of New Orleans, Sea Island, and Bourbon cottons. It is gratifying to perceive that the native growers are engaging actively in the cultivation of these varieties, and that, instead of being with difficulty persuaded to make the smallest experiment—as has too often been the case before in other countries—they are now anxious to obtain seed for sowing. The crops of Bourbon and Sea Island, on the bank of the Krishna, are described as most luxuriant, and the success of the New Orleans appears to be beyond a doubt. Capt. Taylor states that he has given directions for the whole of the cotton grown from the seed furnished to be collected and sent to Sholapur, and he adds that he purpose afterwards forwarding it to Bombay, in order to ascertain its value in our market. Your committee trust that the time is drawing near when we shall be able to calculate on a regular supply of such cotton. There can be no doubt that it would fetch a good price here for shipment to the home markets, and that it would supply remunerate both grower and dealer."

THE WHALE FISHERY.

From an article in the New London Morning News we learn that there are over seven hundred vessels belonging to the United States which are engaged in the whale fishery. These employ over twenty thousand men, and import annually about four hundred and twenty thousand barrels of oil, and two million eight hundred thousand pounds of whale-bone—the whole valued at over \$8,000,000. Since the 31st of January there has been imported into New London, in eighteen vessels, over \$650,000 worth of oil and bone, about one third of which is distributed among the officers and crews. The whaling fleet of that port now consists of 78 vessels, 7 having been added the past year. New London is now second only to New Bedford in this business, being about 1,500 tons ahead of Nantucket. The largest and smallest vessels engaged in the whale fishery in the world sail from New London.

LETTERS FOR THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—We learn that letters for the East India Squadron Squadron (post paid) to the Naval Institute and Library, Boston, will be forwarded by the new vessel which sails from the Boston Navy Yard on the 12th instant.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JUNE 16, 1845.

Some days of hot weather have stimulated the two French Chambers. They are huddling business; the Deputies gallop through the enormous budget—nearly fourteen hundred millions of francs. Their impatience will enable the Ministry to carry with comparative ease measures which, at an earlier period, would be formidably resisted. The Opposition here neither co-operate nor contend with the Cabinet as judiciously and strenuously as the Whigs do in the British Parliament. The session is likely to end in the first fortnight of next month.

The new comet occupies our savans and stargazers; the reception of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours at Windsor, our Court; railroad speculations, half the people of any capital or credit; General TOURNAY, nearly all classes; the new Treaty of Visit, the politicians. The clerical and religious question has been revived in both Chambers this week; it gives birth daily to books and pamphlets; the Professors in the College of France lecture against all Priesthood, all Catholicity, and, indeed, all Christianity; the Bishops and Abbés work boldly and widely for their cause: they were not the aggressors; but they have formed themselves into a party which, by the junction of semipolitical laymen, becomes invincible and uncomfortable for the Government. The Jesuit congregations have been indiscreet, and thus have enabled the antagonists of the clergy in general to force the Ministry into attempts to disperse those congregations, or at least remove their houses to the provinces. The Duke de Croissart, remarked of his brother Premier of Portugal, the Marquis of Pombal, who banished the Order, that he had always a Jesuit aside on his nose. This seems to be the case with the two Professors QUINER and MICHELLE, of the Royal College of France, and with a certain number of Deputies.

A strike of the journeymen carpenters for an increase of wages keeps the police of this capital on the alert. The number of the refractory is between four and five thousand. They are stout and resolute men, but do not commit disorder. The employers with whom they contend are some one hundred and fifty. This being the season for repairs and new structures, the suspension of their labor is a serious evil. They calculate their average daily wages at fifty-six cents—quite insufficient, they say, for the support of a family, while the cost of living constantly increases here for all classes. The exhibitions of domestic manufactures at Vienna and Madrid are described in our journals from personal and intelligent observation. Austrians and Spaniards even had made greater progress than was supposed abroad. The Vienna display was not, on the whole, equal to that of Berlin. A national American exhibition might astonish European inspectors. The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 13th instant, contains, *in extenso*, the French tariff as recently altered and modified. It deserves the attention of your merchants and legislators. So does the report from a committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Steam Navigation and the Transatlantic Lines which this Government is so slow in establishing, either by definite law or suitable action. Observe the recent statements of Sir G. COCKBURN in the British Parliament:

"With respect to the position of the machinery in steam vessels, the Admiralty were taking care in all vessels for the future the machinery would be placed as low as possible in the hull, and he would venture to say that in that respect our steamships were as good as any France possessed. The exposure of their machinery to shots was one to which all steam vessels had been hitherto liable, and they were endeavoring to remedy it as far as they could. He hoped also to have those ships propelled by the screw instead of by the paddle. [Hear, hear.] They had but recently adopted the Archimedeum screw for the propulsion of ships, and he had no doubt that it would eventually supersede all other methods. [Hear, hear.] Then, if that were the case, and if these improvements were continually in progress, it would be the height of imprudence to go on building ships to any great extent. [Hear, hear.] He believed that our navy was in a most efficient state, and fit to go to war with any foreign Power. There were not only the 104 steam-vessels in her Majesty's navy, but there was also our vast merchant steam navy—with these, in the event of a war, we might defy the world."

MR. SOMERS added: "At this moment we are in possession of a fleet of upwards of 104 sail of steam vessels, out of which number there are 24 from 1,000 to 1,800 tons burden. [Cheers.] All those which are of 1,800 tons are capable of carrying their stern guns on the main deck."

In the final debate of the Deputies on the bill for the modification of slavery in the French possessions, BERANGER, the great orator of the Legitimists, paid, in a splendid harangue, some high compliments to the sagacity and frank energy of Mr. CALHOUN's letter to Mr. KING, and to the discernment and talents of American statesmen in general. The day before yesterday an interesting discussion of quarantines occurred in the Chamber. A motion of a Conservative member, carried by a large majority, signified to the Ministers that the rigor of the French system must be relaxed in the Mediterranean, where it injures French trade and begets inconvenience and loss of every kind. Count MOLE, the chief rival of Mr. GUZOT, in reference to the Cabinet and the King's confidence, is visited with a heavy domestic misfortune. A few years ago his lost his only child, a married daughter: his Countess died suddenly last week—a woman of various excellent merits and of some distinction as a writer. She lost her mother, an eminent person, last year, and was devoted to the education of an only grandchild—a girl. Only five or six weeks ago, I saw the elegant and spacious saloons brilliantly lighted for a soirée and supper; on the 13th instant, in the same hall, a larger crowd, all in mourning, shutters half closed, craped every where, assembled for the funeral. Nothing of the pomp and trappings of a wife was omitted: yet the obsequies of the young widow, of which I enclose a printed account, drew a larger crowd and excited a much keener curiosity. Grief for the loss of a child is affirmed to have killed the Indian: the French reporters have put as strong colors as possible, of sentimentality and romance, on the whole case. The exhibition is remembered by every striking event and high-wrought description. It must be admitted that the towns have well on every occasion.

Mr. GUZOT re-appeared in the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th instant with traces of his malady on his face: a little theatrical effect was studied, as the budget of his department was to be submitted and his new Treaty of Visit with Great Britain brought on the tapis. His political friends and enemies both greeted him with marks of satisfaction. The former had felt the absence of their leader and orator; the latter like to bait him and to contend with a responsible substantive manager of Government. The debate raised on the whole foreign policy is worthy of all attention, as it is reported with signal accuracy and plenitude in the *Moniteur* of the 11th instant. It seems to me that BILLAULT and DE BEAUMONT, who spoke for the Opposition, had decidedly the advantage in the points of fact, national sentiment, and sound reasoning. The valiant Minister was not less intrepid, rhetorical, and plausible than ever; he could not, in the end, deny the allegations of his adversaries that the instructions of the French Cabinet to their diplomatic agents in Texas passed through the hands of Lord ABERDEEN, and that he had fully co-operated with the British Government in endeavoring to prolong and fix the independence of that region. He broached a theory and scheme of a balance of power for the American continent, which means nothing more than the limitation of the aggrandizement of our Union—a general check and control of Republican power—by means of British influence and strength.

THE AMERICAN NOTION OF AN ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH between America and Europe excites a sensation. It will go, next, round and across the world. The French provincial papers announce that the prospects of the harvests are every where good at present.

WE HAVE LORD BROUGHAM'S French Lives of Voltaire and Rousseau, in a handsome octavo—a bought version of his imperfect sketches in English volume of lives for the Reign of George III., which Galgani has given us in a cheap edition. There is so much immorality in Lord Brougham's apologies and glosses for Voltaire and Rousseau, and